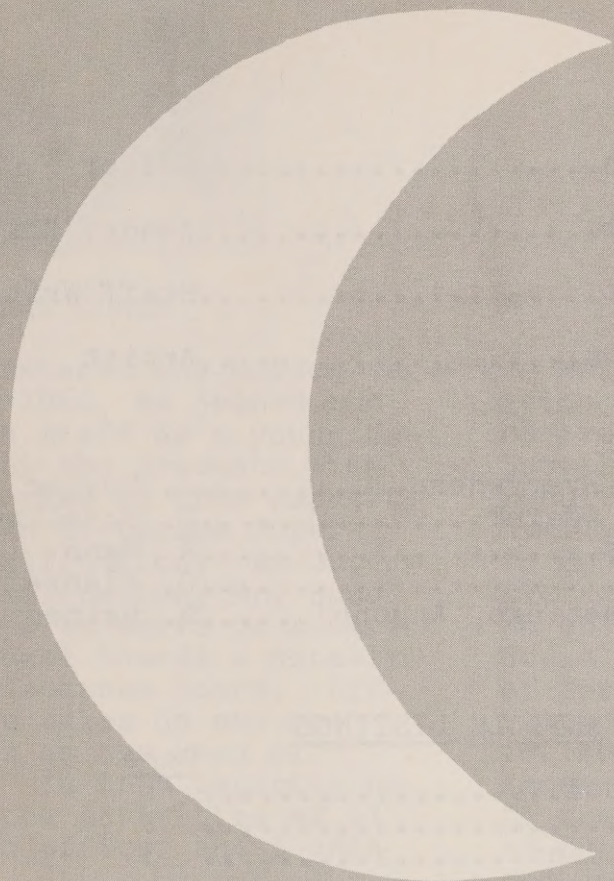




TERMINATOR

FROM DARKNESS TO LIGHT

CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY

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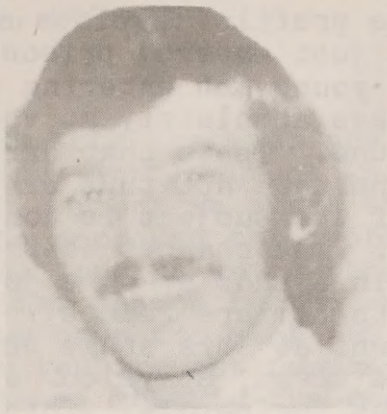
Here There, Everywhere.....J. Duxter
What Steak, Again?.....D. Schellenberg
Toastmasters.....A. Mann
Sports.....G. Plante
Committee Meetings, Anyone?.....B. Haines

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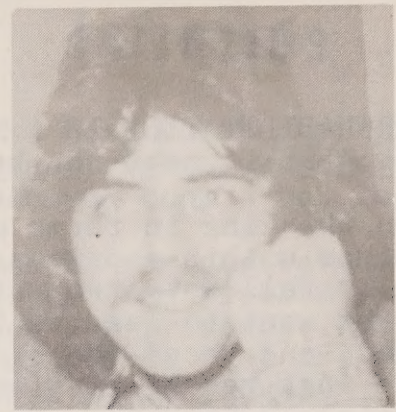


MR. GARY SUDOL

Mr. Sudol entered the prison service in July, 1966, he joined the classification staff as a young University of Manitoba graduate with his B.A. He worked in this capacity until 1971 when he became Supervisor of Classification. As Supervisor of Classification, Mr. Sudol was called upon to serve on numerous institutional boards - notably the temporary absence board. Effective soon he takes on new responsibilities as the Head of Living Units. In this capacity he will oversee the activities of 11 classification officer and 5 unit supervisors.

Mr. Sudol is 31 years of age, married, but has not yet earned the title of "Dad". He acknowledges that a family is still in the planning stages. His hobbies are badminton, tennis, fishing, weight-lifting, and for relaxation he likes to surrender himself to the sound of good stereo music.

* * *



MR. GERRY LISNEY

Mr. Lisney is the newest addition to the Mountain administrative team; his title is Head of Social Development. Mr. Lisney received his formal schooling in Hamilton Ontario, he later moved to Roblin Manitoba where he completed his high school education. He obtained an Honors degree in Social Psychology at the University of Toronto. As Head of Social Development he will be responsible for new programs, particularly those matters that relate directly to the social and cultural aspects of prison life. This brings visits and correspondence, the library, hobby, recreation and all visiting-group activities under his wing. He will be the officer most concerned with the committee activities.

Mr. Lisney is 27 years of age, single, and like Mr. Sudol, we are informed that he too has not yet earned the title of "Dad". His hobbies are sculpturing, painting and reading.

* * *

editorial

REHABILITATION IS A MYTH

-- But it need not be. --

When thinking in terms of what transpires within a prison, people generally fall into two categories. Those who want to see the inmate punished, and those who sincerely believe that rehabilitation is a dispensible commodity.

For those who advocate punishment we can assure you that your goals are being met, subtly perhaps - but surely. During the first part of your sentence you are not eligible for day passes or parole, this is the undisguised punishment phase of your sentence. It is during this period that your family ties are most likely to fall apart. At a time when a man's wife needs encouragement and hope, he is at his own lowest ebb; he has nothing to give. And so, for whatever the indiscretion that led the man to prison, there are a great many people who suffer.

What about this thing called rehabilitation? How does it work? When does it start? Is it more readily available to some than to others?

Regardless of who the man is, his rehabilitation program must start within himself; prisons do not dispense rehabilitation. That seems to be a simple enough statement, all that is required then is to get the man to want to improve himself. And here is where the realities of life contradict the ideals of penologists.

To begin with, a man enters prison so utterly confused and frightened that he may not even remember his birthday. During the first weeks he will be taken from department to department, always under escort, always a bit numb and bewildered. It is during this period that he is interviewed, questioned and catalogued. For the most part, the answers that he gives to questions are not the answers he would have given had the same questions been asked a few weeks or months later. And so it is seldom that an

accurate profile develops on a man who has just entered prison.

Many young men entering prison today have absolutely no vocational background. Tests that are intended to indicate aptitude are of little value if the subject is confused and nervous. The chances that he will end up in a shop or on a job that interests him are remote. It is sufficient at this stage that he keeps his nose clean, stays out of trouble and hopes for parole. This frame of mind will stand him in good stead

with the authorities inasmuch as he will appear to be a good inmate, but it will do little to equip him for the eventual day of his release.

Very briefly we have sketched the profile of a person who is disillusioned, frightened and very often angry. Certainly this is not the type of person who will make sound decisions about his future. He will bide his time, test the wind, and finally align himself with those forces that do the best selling job on him. His peers will sell him the idea of easy money and the pleasures that money can buy. The administration will offer him monotony in a dull shop.

How then can this cycle be broke? Is there an alternative? There are a number, but let us consider just one realistic approach.

Canteen is held every second Friday afternoon, it is a wasted afternoon as far as the shops are concerned. Let us declare "open shops" this one half day every two weeks. Inmates who are interested in seeing what the various trades have to offer could register and spend an afternoon in the shop of their choice. With the mysteries of welding or operating a lathe explained the inmate could intelligently select a trade.

But it is not enough to simply put a man into a shop that has caught his fancy. He must be encouraged to create items that are not monotonous production runs. To this end, evening shops would be a natural progression. These well equipped shops sit idle at least 18 hours each day. Let's put this equipment to good use. Men should be

(cont. on page 7)

Sir:

We note that you are about to undertake the construction of six new penal institutions in Canada. In view of the present overcrowding in our prisons we agree that there must be something done - but is it wise to compound the problem?

As long as we continue to imprison more people per capita than any other nation in the world it seems obvious that our problem is that we have too many people in prison - not too few prisons. But of course you are not responsible for the number of people that are sent to prison; that is the handiwork of our magistrates and judges.

On the other hand, with the new structuring of the parole board you are ultimately responsible for the length of time that people remain in prison and for the programs available for them while they are there. With the exception of a small minority, most men in prison simply mark time, it is a period of regression and vegetation. Surely there is something manifestly wrong when a potential work force of over 8000 men contribute absolutely nothing to the betterment of their country.

On June 3, 1973 a detailed brief was submitted to the Solicitor General; copies were forwarded to many other responsible officials. In this brief a program was outlined whereby inmates could be utilized in the development of our northern regions. Many favourable comments were received; followed immediately by complete silence. Essentially we suggested that work crews of approximately 35 men be located in remote regions where they could build roads, construct bridge approaches, erect fishery stations, maintain communication facilities etc. Obviously there would be no security requirements and the men could put to use those skills which they bring to prison. Such a program would also provide an ideal training opportunity for inmates who wish to enter the heavy equipment field.

Manitoba is having a terrible time trying to develop roads into the north, all at horrendous expense. The Yukon and Northwest Territories are badly in need of communication sites. Emergency air strips and tourist facilities are totally inadequate in all parts of Canada, and of course, thousands of men could be put to work maintaining and preserving our forests.

And the truth is Mr. Allmand that you have thousands of men in your care, men who possess all of the skills required to successfully implement such a program. A large percentage of these men, given suitable motivation, could be intelligently employed in the service of Canada and the Canadian people. There would be nothing complicated in the formation of such a program, indeed, if invited we would prepare a detailed outline for such a venture.

We do not need more institutions Mr. Allmand. What we do need is a policy that recognized the worth of the human resources in our prisons. Let us start to rebuild people. Let us start to decrease the prison population. More prisons mean more people in prison; is that the road to penal progress???????

Yours truly
M.A. Crabb
M.A. Crabb
Assoc. Ed.

visits

We thought it might help some of our readers if we offered a rundown on the visiting situation at Stony Mountain.

For starters, the V & C staff consists of Mr. Al Hickey, who heads up the department, and Mr. Paul Sarrillon and Mr. Ted Lasiuk his two assistants. Their able clerical worker and office "dresser upper" is Mrs. Gloria Conger. For the benefit of those who wish to phone the institution, the number is 453-5541, extension 22.

Visits are restricted to one visit per week; they are pretty flexible with this rule if relatives arrive from a distant point. We have found that any reasonable requests for "special visits" have been favourably received. For those of us who have been around for a few years we find the availability of telephones (supervised of course) is a pleasant convenience. Outgoing calls must be arranged through one's classification officer.

Transportation to the institution has always been a real problem for many families; this situation is finally being overcome. Two agencies, Families in Waiting and The Native Clan, offer rides as well as baby sitting facilities.

The Native Clan have acquired a van; they say their service is for Native Persons and arrangements may be made by phoning 942-6998. Families in Waiting expect their van in a couple of months; in the meantime a call to 586-8428 will contact their coordinator. She will advise that baby sitting facilities are available at Robinson House and she will arrange transportation with a private car. The return trip will cost .50¢ and baby sitting services will cost .25¢. It sure does beat \$10.00 taxi ride.

Visiting hours are from 9:00 - 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 - 4:00 p.m. The evening visits are scheduled Tuesday and Thursday evening from 6:00-9:00 p.m. The rules still call for a one hour visit but the practise is that if the room is not crowded you can remain until the cut-off time.

For the benefit of those who

might want to bring in personal items such as sports equipment, leisure clothes etc: BE SURE AND FILL IN THE REQUEST FORM FIRST. If you don't, and your visitor brings in an item it will be sent back with them.

* * *

NEWS FLASH: Stony Mountain Penitentiary had its first case of streaking about one week ago. It shows we follow the trend of the free world.

* * *

institutional statistics

Registered arrivals-1973.....	423
Population.....	450
Staff.....	281
Paroles - 1973.....	86
Parole Violators, (revoked forfeited).....	69
Temporary Absences - 1973 (This figure does not include group outings).....	1080

Our figures indicate a parole failure rate of 80.4%

* * *

Show me a home where the buffalo roam and I'll show you a very dirty house.

* * *

penal reprint

Dear Judge:

When I stood before you that day in court you said very stirring things to me. For one thing, you stated that I should be ashamed of myself for the way I had avoided my duties and obligations toward society. Later you spoke of your interest in my possible rehabilitation and you said something to the effect that the real purpose of imprisonment is to reform, rather than to punish. Sir, I have been in prison for five years now and I have kept hoping to see you so I could tell you about the progress I am making. But I have never seen you around this prison at all and from what I can learn neither has anyone else. In fact, I have been advised that you have never set foot in here in your life!

I was amazed to learn this. The way you spoke so learnedly of penology, rehabilitation, etc., I naturally figured you must have known what you were talking about. Otherwise, how could you and the prosecuting attorney possibly have known just what was best for me or society? However, since it is rather obvious that you and the prosecuting attorney know nothing about this prison except for what you read in the paper or hear through gossip, I am curious to learn just how you arrive at your sentences. How can judges and prosecuting attorneys possibly know just how long it may take to reform a person in prison?

It's kind of funny in a sad way. An auto mechanic must know something about cars; a carpenter must know something about building things, etc. But it seems that a judge and prosecuting attorney, men who deal with the lives and fates of other human beings, don't have to know anything at all about the places to which they send people to be reformed! I guess all a judge and prosecuting attorney have to know is courtroom procedure, a few legal phrases, and limits of sentences.

Begging your pardon, sir, but it's kind of hard for me to work

up much respect for such apathy and indifference.

Sincerely yours,

a prisoner

Fred Williams no. 129-971

POB 57

Marion, Ohio 43302

* * *

Dentist chair

Another welcomed personality has arrived in the institution in the person of our new dentist, Dr. L. Johanneson. The quality of dental service has improved 100% and some of the outdated equipment is being layed to rest. But there is still one very serious problem in the dental department and that is simply that we do not see enough of the dentist. His contract required that he be here one half-day per week. In three hours he must process approximately 25 men. The doctor has demonstrated that he is interested in his patients. He would like to see more preventative dental care undertaken but time precludes his setting up such a program.

On behalf of the 550 men who have a dentist 3 hours per week we say to the administration: "Let's recognize the need for proper dental treatment." We need a dentist at least two full days per week. A quick check of the high incidence of dentures among inmates confirms that prison dentistry is lacking.

* * *

When A. Mann first came to this institution he was so square that he thought the Boer war was a pig fight!

* * *

the right to vote

by I. Hewitt

If a Canadian were told there was a large group of fellow Canadians prevented by law from voting in a Federal Election, he would firstly disbelieve, and secondly challenge the statement. In rebuttal he would say that every Canadian aged 18 years and over, having an established residency of 12 months, can cast his ballot in any Federal Election. Further, he would point out that our system of government is an inheritance won for us by such documents as the Magna Carta, the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Bill of Rights of 1689--including the whole tradition of common law in our legal system. In conclusion he would say that if parliament denied the voting rights of any citizen, or group of citizens, our government's constitution would be undemocratic.

The rebuttal would not be an unusual one; most Canadians think in terms of rights guaranteed by law to the majority as well as to the minority. The processes of socialization instruct every Canadian youngster that major freedoms such as speech, assembly, and religion, are rights given by custom or law. The law, unfortunately, is not equally applied to all persons or groups.

The Canada Election Act disqualifies the following from voting in an election: persons who are in gaols, prisons, and places of detention undergoing punishment for an offence under the law. The writer challenges this Act as unjust. Approximately 9,000 Canadian Citizens, a minority, are having their democratic right to vote denied them by laws created by the majority. These 9,000 citizens are federal inmates serving periods of incarceration in federal penitentiaries.

This writer feels most Canadians would say that this is just. They believe that if a person breaks the law and is sentenced to a prison

term, he should rightly and automatically forfeit his indenture as a citizen of Canada; the Canada Election Act serving merely to affirm this belief. The writer points out that the majority is not always correct; law, even if it is the Canada Election Act, should not be conjectured to be the unimpeachable reflection of rightness. Since the inception of our system of government, the belief that government is sometimes in error has been continuously held. In Canada, there has developed a system of well defined constitutional order which is both flexible and inflexible. This constitutional order is planned to keep enough corridors open so that the desires of the majority are resisted and the majority remains responsive to the needs of the minority, not just the needs of the bureaucrats representing the majority.

The 1960 Bill of Rights was an attempt to give all Canadians the correct measure of social and political equality. Under this Bill offenders are sentenced to a prison not for punishment but as punishment.

Consider the offender who receives a few days incarceration coinciding with an election: he forfeits his right to vote. Now, consider the individual who has committed the same offence but is released just prior to election: he is allowed to vote. Though the offences and sentences are alike, one individual is subject to a loss not incurred by the other which is in no way part of the punishment afforded by the court for his particular crime. In the former situation the circumstances may be deemed a violation of the individual's rights as guaranteed him in the 1960 Bill of Rights. Federal prisoners are, by analogy, in a similar situation and therefore they, too, are having their legal rights violated by the Canada Election Act.

Those refusing to consider voting rights for incarcerated inmates indicate the prisoner has forfeited his right as a citizen because: 1) he has committed a crime, 2) the conditions of free society

are very much different and do not affect his confined circumstances, 3) the incarcerated citizen is not sufficiently informed on political or socio/economic conditions outside the prison to know which way to vote. Each argument does not follow truth.

The inmate is the citizen who has become most pained by the Canadian Experiment. In this vein, who is better qualified to evaluate the candidate whose platform is change in Canadian Conditions?

The Citizen who is incarcerated has, in many cases, more interest in the Social, Political and Economic atmosphere than the unrestricted citizen. Many inmates in our prisons have families whose welfare is subject to the whim of social institutions. Despite this fact Federal Inmates cannot be heard on matters such as raising the fixed income, increasing family allowances or the struggling of Western Canada against the vested interests of the East.

The argument which has long supported those denying voting rights to inmates is one dealing with taxes; the rationale being: the inmate does not pay taxes, so why allow him to vote? It is true that inmates pay very little tax, but this is due to penitentiary rules which prohibit inmates from involving themselves in any type of business or occupation which would put them, while incarcerated, in competition with outside industry.

What the critics fail to acknowledge is that circumstances preventing any Canadian from paying taxes are not circumstances sufficient to prevent him from voting.

In this light, it should be pointed out every inmate works at an institutional job which manufactures or repairs items used by the Canadian Public. For example: much of the playground and school equipment is made by inmate labor. Also: any government or non-profit agency can purchase, at cost, goods manufactured by inmate labor. Should any monetary profit result from this labor, it is the property of the Treasury of Canada.

Due to his contributions, the incarcerated Canadian wishes to be recognized as one of the people and to contribute, through democratic elections, to the process which gives government the authority to spend taxes.

Sir Wilfred Laurier once said, "The rights of each man, in our state of society, end precisely at the point where they encroach upon the rights of others." The offender realizes this and has on many occasions had this pointed out by the judiciary. Sir Wilfred's argument necessarily works backward, in that the rights of society also end at the precise point where they encroach upon the rights of each man.

It may be concluded that the Canada Election Act, which is presently law in Canada, is an infringement on the basic constitutional right of the imprisoned Canadian. His 'right to vote'; any Canadian's right to vote; is a constitutional right and the very cornerstone of responsible government. To have this right suppressed is a situation of great gravity, weakening our entire political structure.

* * *

(Editorial Continued)

encouraged to develop projects wherein they can design a product and build it with their own hands. A sense of responsibility would be a by-product of such a project. The construction of a small boat or a miniature house would instill an attitude of achievement, something to counter the inbred sense of failure and negativity that is so much a part of life in prison.

Ken Leishman

* * *

here, there, everywhere.

Duxter

Here we are into the second issue of the Terminator (horrid name isn't it!) and as usual with second issues I have been stuck with that familiar case of "Oh my Christ, what will I write about this time" blues.

Really, it makes for anxiety; if I don't write something the Terminator will terminate me, permanently.

Still, these two months have been fruitful and if I set the mind to it I can put together a "suitable" column. Being an agitator at large (a polite turn of words) means that I can poach in all area with impunity. For instance: If I want to knock the editor for his highbrow ways I can; that I don't is because I sympathize with the poor guy. If I had as little hair as he does, I too would arch my brows to compensate.

Or: If I want to needle the administration (preferably with one of those extra blunt needles that are found only in our hospital) I can; that they don't stop me is because they will tell you that a quiet Duxter is a rare blessing. (Ed. Note: Amen.)

Remember an article in the last issue about our Undercover Artist? That member of the impressionist school? He's the one that tossed a bag of black paint on the psychedelic dome wall.

Well I like your spirit, because that wall is terrible to look at. After all, it must be a model paint scheme that would make zoo directors envious. The dome rivals a circus for bright, stark colours.

In case you haven't looked up lately, let me describe the colours in ascending order, as they appear in the dome. They are white, grey, black, orange, black, light grey, black, dark grey, black, and lime green

Such wonderful colour schemes! It almost makes you feel like you want to skip or bounce across the dome floor; skip anyway.

What I would like to know, though, is: where are all those soft

pastel schemes that were praised a few years back? Do you recall those soft colours that were to reduce anxiety, nervousness, tension and frustration.

Well I checked it out in my usual haphazard fashion, and found out that some institutions are using them in the east.

Now I am beginning to understand what is meant by "western paranoia". If it is good, then it stays in the east, if its bad, they ship it via C.P.R. to Winnipeg.

Like I said earlier: I like your spirit, but might I suggest that in the future you take your beefs to the committee and let them see if they can get the colours changed? NOTE TO THE COMMITTEE: Please ask that those colors be changed to something sensible.

KISSES & HISSES & MISSES

To all you wives & lovers out there: Hang tough, your man appreciates it and loves you all the more for staying by his side.

To those group members who complain that they are not represented in this paper: Where, when asked to submit an article on your group, did you disappear to?

To those guys who screamed in outrage when the Underground Artist was attacked in print: Defend him in print - that way your views will be most effective.

To the editor for praising the Steward's Department for the Christmas Social: Sounds like a mutual admiration society to me, old boy.

To those responsible for the raise in canteen prices: HHHISSSS!

Mr. Zubrycki - there is this rumour going around that you are insisting that you are only 32 and not 38 as reported in the last issue. You don't look like a female.

To those impatient ones who have no consideration for the dish-washer when he falls behind.

To the girl(s) who type all those T/A forms on time: KISS KISS KISS (personally delivered if you like.)

Finally to Mr. Desrochers: The

library insists that they haven't been stealing your newspapers. They did mention, though, that they left you the comic section.

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE:

I have a confession to make so I may as well lay my soul bare here. In our last issue I presented a few jottings regarding the New Year's Social; they were simply intended to acknowledge the event, rather than to engage in details.

I erroneously credited the Steward's department with having supplied the food. The victuals were provided by the inmate committee with our hard saved monies. It was the steward's department that prepared the food, with the assistance of committee volunteers. I was rather surprised at the attention this error received; hopefull this will placate those concerned.

* * *

inmate unions by l. hewitt

What is crime? What happens to men in prison? What is meant by 'fair treatment?' Why is there an 85 percent chance of returning to prison within 5 years of release? Every responsible person has, at one time or another, asked themselves these questions. The mere fact that the questions are still being asked means that no one has yet discovered the solutions.

Today, there is a different school of thought arising--some feel the answers are obvious, but are repressed from the consciousness because they focus on the basic weaknesses of man and his society. The results which are produced are apparent; the inmate is not seen as a striving human being, but rather, as a sub-species; one who has neither rights nor feelings. It follows, there can be no sin committed against him, he is a social scapegoat!

Years of inadequate treatment (medical, physical, psychological, and legal) have been the prime motivation towards investigating the ramifications of Inmate Unions. At present the staff of the Terminator, lawyers and other interested members of the community (including politicians) are gathering data from across the country and around the world to determine the feasibility of such Unions.

In a time of much economic and social unrest, the task is an arduous one; rigid authoritarians are tempted to interpret the movement as a challenge of law and order. To allay those fears, we say this is not the case, rather, an unprejudiced fact finding investigation is being conducted, and these facts will be published. Should the results indicate the formation of an Inmate Union to be a possible benefit to society, the Canadian interpretation of 'fair treatment' will mold such a Union.

In issues to follow the Terminator hopes to publish the findings and allow you, the reader, to comment on articles.

* * *

Inmate Pay: A. Mann

For the benefit of those who do not have to worry about it the pay scale for inmates is as follows:

	<u>SPEND</u>	<u>SAVE</u>
Grade 1	.35	.20
Grade 2	.45	.20
Grade 3	.50	.25
Grade 4	.55	.30

The above figures are per day not per hour.

I must confess my ignorance in explaining an interesting side effect to the origin of this article. Not knowing the pay scale myself, I asked five people, and would you believe it, I received five different answers! To the people on the street, you aren't the only ones who don't know what is going on !!!

* * *

What, steak again?

by d.(shelly)schellenberg



Emile Plamondon

There are many key questions asked in this institution by residents and the newer staff. Questions such as: Who is that person? What does he or she do? What department are they from and should I be aware of them?

We are going to try and answer some of these questions for you, to help make you aware of the various staff members and their functions. It should prove beneficial to everyone. Instead of criticizing we shall endeavour to explore the mechanics of running the various departments.

For our first issue we have selected a touchy subject, the Food Service Department. The person interviewed Mr. Emile Plamondon, Chief Steward. Let's take a look at some of his problems and see if all of our complaints are justified.

"What steak again?" I made this remark to the chief steward as I passed his serving station on the chow line. Since this is a family magazine I shall not repeat his remark - need more be said? Here is a quick profile of Mr. Plamondon.

Mr. Plamondon is in his early 50's, married with 5 grown sons and he is French Canadian. Being a good French Canadian he lives in St. Boniface; he is also bi-lingual which just goes to show that nobody is perfect. For hobbies Mr. Plamondon engages in hunting and flying. Both pursuits are accomplished in his own aircraft. He acquired his pilots license three years ago and since then has purchased an Aeronca Champ aircraft on floats. He has a bad habit of confiscating unclaimed steaks that he discovers, unclaimed, on the grill. We now move into our interview.

Shelly What is the food allowance per man?

Mr. P. Within the past year it has risen from \$1.05 per man to approximately \$1.35 to \$1.50 per man.

Shelly I understand that we are on a quarterly budget. Please explain.

Mr. P. Yes, we are on a quarterly budget which covers 13 weeks or 92 issues per man. We serve approximately 50,000 meals per month.

Shelly If I were to select a meal, say roast beef from the line, What might I expect on my tray?

Mr. P. 8 oz. of soup
½ oz. of butter
4 slices of bread
4 oz. of beef
8 oz. of potatoes
3 oz. of carrots
2 oz. of preserved cherries
3 oz. of cake

As you are aware, seconds are available in everything but

meat and desserts. We serve tea or coffee with every meal and milk is available most of the time.

Shelly Perhaps we could list the foods you serve and the frequency of serving.

Mr. P.	Steak, Swiss or minute	every 5 weeks
	Steak, T-bone	every 5 weeks
	Roast beef	twice weekly
	Macaroni or spaghetti	once weekly, never both in the same week
	Wieners	every 12 days
	Eggs, main meal	once weekly
	Cold cuts	once weekly
	Fowl, chicken a la king	once weekly
	Roast chicken	every 2 weeks
	Turkey, boned, rolled	every 2 weeks
	Roast pork	every 2 weeks
	Pork chops	every 2 weeks
	Chinese food, chop suey	every 2 weeks
	Fish product	every week

To balance out our menu we serve stews, hashes, hamburgers, meat loaf, grilled cheese sandwiches, ham and liver. These items are inclusive in the 92 issues per month. Our ration scale provides for $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz of butter per man per day, this includes baking and cooking requirements. Each man is allowed 106 eggs per month and 1.8 oz of cheese per week.

Shelly We frequently hear complaints that the quality of the meals has slipped. Can you explain why this should be?

Mr. P. We use the same quality and quantity of food at all times, for the most part it is prepared by the same man. The variable factor is new men on the cook line. We try and run a training program in the kitchen; one must expect slight variance when a new man goes on the cook line.

Shelly How do you select the men that work in the kitchen?

Mr. P. Usually they apply for the job when they appear before the work board.

Shelly Is the work harder than most jobs in the institution?

Mr. P. Yes it is. Regardless of what happens we must have our meals ready at meal time. And of course we must do it 1095 times a year. For the most part the men that work in the kitchen like to keep busy.

Shelly How are your men payed?

Mr. P. If a man is good enough to work in the kitchen he is generally good enough to be up-graded each quarter. Unfortunately, other than for the fact that our men are payed 7 days a week we can't offer them an added incentive for their efforts.

Shelly We frequently hear the complaint that meals are re-

petitious and monotonous, how do you answer that?

Mr. P. I would simply refer you to the menu outline that I have given you. Occassionally our suppliers let us down and we have to alter the menu for that meal. This happens in any industry and we must remain flexible and improvise. I am aware that some of the meals we serve do not please everyone. This is unfortunate. Some men dislike chicken, others dislike pork. When these items are served they feel that the meal was a "garbage meal." For the most part the meals are well balanced; we try and remember that we can't please everyone.

Well, according to the "King" that describes the food situation in this institution. There are numerous small day to day problems that one expects to find in any shop but they would lend nothing to this report. And again the familiar battle cry "Dish up" comes from the kitchen. As I head for my own dinner tray I will be less inclined to needle with my usual "what, steak again."

* * *

toastmasters

Bob Shewring Club #1016 received its Charter on February 18th, 1973, and this year celebrated its first anniversary.

Highlight of the evening was the Speech Contest to determine the club representative for Area Level Competition. Contestants were Joe Petzold, Tony Stoner, Dennis Schellenberg and Barry Millar.

Tony Stoner captured top honours with Joe Petzold as runner-up:

Area 2 Governor Maitland Sylvester awarded certificates of participation to the contestants.

Club President Allan Mann directed the evening's activities.

On March 11th, 1974 the Hugh Graham Award for the Outstanding Toastmaster of the Year in the Bob Shewring Club was presented by Hugh Graham to Tony Stoner.

* * *

Did you hear about that guy who thought Pearl Harbour was a broad?????

* * *

penthouse players

Penthouse Players --- Stony Mountain Penitentiary's Drama Club --- will be presenting THE SWEET SIDE OF SOUR at Studio 22 (Sharpe Boulevard, Canadian Forces Base, St. James) on May 23-24-25-26 beginning at 8:00 pm.

A three-act play written in 1973 by inmate S. Allan Mann, it's a curious exploration into the difficulties faced by an ex-inmate in adjusting to society, his family and himself.

The cast includes three women from Winnipeg and is directed by Winnipeg High School teacher Barry Millar.

Admission is ADULTS:\$2.00
STUDENTS:\$1.50.

* * *

letters to the editor

Thanks for the first publication of "Terminator". I read it immediately from cover to cover and cried at the last page (I'm a softy). I won't lie and say I condone the reason the guys are at Stony Mountain but I can't help feel for both parties involved -- those inside and out. I also broke up about the little boy and his mother in the story called "pinch-ree". I would like to add that due to some of the articles, I now have a bit of insight into what is going on.

Yours friend.

Freda Glowa
CBC
Freelance Reporter.

The Editor, Terminator
Box 101, Stony Mountain,
Man.

Enclosed please find my cheque for a one year subscription to you new publication, the Terminator. I thank you for the complimentary first issue which I read with a great deal of interest. I am circulating my copy among my colleagues and graduate students in our Department, urging them to subscribe and perhaps also submit material for publication.

You are off to a very good start and I wish you every success for the future.

Sincerely

E. D. Boldt
Associate Professor
The University of Manitoba
Department of Sociology.

p.s. Please give my regards to your star reporter!

* * * *

sports

A few spectators watched the S.M. "A" league hockey come to a close this month after a season of hard fought competition. This season saw the Ojibiways, coached by Littlejohn, tally victories over coach Muckles Habs. It was a hard hitting series, both teams employed such outstanding players as Paul (68 goals, 21 assists for 89 points) Littlejohn (34 goals, 34 assists for 68 points) and Green (32 goals 26 assists for 58 points.) Top goal tender was Wasicuna with a 5:39 average.

For the "B" league division coach R. Green saw his Warriors defeat coach Loon's Golden Blades. This league gave us some hard hitting entertainment and fine sportsmanship with such rubber shooters as Daniels (21 goals, 9 assists for 30 points) Kimble (16 goals, 9 assists for 25 points) and Kirkruide (15 goals, 8 assists for 23 points). Mimi was the top goalie with a 2:00 average.

* * *

In our last issue we proclaimed that the Old Mans hockey team, better known as the Geritol Gang, had gone undefeated. In the interests of journalistic accuracy we must now relate the sad truth. The Geritol Gang took on a team made up of staff members from the various departments; when the final whistle blew the score was 7 - 5 for the staff. The purpose of the game was to simply get out and have fun, to that end it was a rousing success and everyone is looking forward to next year. This is fun hockey. Both teams left the ice pleasantly tired and in good spirits; let's hope that this trend continues.

There was one casualty in the game; Officer Barker shot a puck and broke team mate Moudy's ankle. You have to play a game of hockey to find out who your friends are.

* * *

mounties vs bounties

On Sunday evening, March 31st. the Geritol Gang journeyed to Stonewall where they engaged the R.C.M.P. hockey team in an exhibition match. This game was held as part of the winter carnival festivities, proceeds were to provide heating facilities for the arena.

The Geritol Gang won the contest 8 to 5 but the score was incidental to the event. The most notable aspect of the evening was the tremendous support that the large crowd gave to the crew from the mountain. It was a clean game of hockey; the exclusion of body checking opened up the game for the fast skaters and that set the tempo for the evening.

At this writing the list of goal scorers is not available - and perhaps it is best that way. The game was a real team effort, each man's conduct made him a star for the evening.

On behalf of the Geritol Gang we wish to express our thanks to the R.C.M.P. squad for the fine competition they provided, it is our hope that this contest develops into an annual event. In the interest of public relations, sporting contests are an excellent vehicle of expression. We hope that through our efforts as sportsmen we might contribute to the development of a more friendly and acceptable image.

* * *

you be the judge

Parole looks pretty good from the standpoint of the guy in prison. After all, it puts you back into the community so you have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Or have you?

Let us begin by assuming that mandatory parole is laid to rest, it should never have been conceived in the first place.

While serving a prison sentence you earn time off for good behavior, this time off is called "good time". The day that you enter prison they knock a quarter of your sentence off the top - this is statutory remission. Then for each month that you serve the penitentiary credits you with three days a month for good conduct. Together, the earned and statutory remissions represent one-third of your sentence. A man serving three years could expect to go home at the end of two years, his debt was paid to society.

Enter parole. If you accept a parole you no longer have good time, you would serve the remainder of the three years on parole. This means of course that you accept restrictions and you report to both the police and to your parole supervisor. Still not too bad a deal if it lets you hold a job, support your family and pay taxes. Now let's look at the other side of the coin.

John was sentenced on November 8, 1970, his warrant was to expire on January 1, 1974. He was released on parole Nov. 8, 1971, for two years he was gainfully employed and never once questioned about his activities. Obviously John's parole supervisor was happy with his conduct.

In late December of 1973 he was involved in an argument, the other party started beating on him with a hockey stick. John, mindful of his parole status, pushed his assailant into a corner and promised to return when his parole had expired one week later.

The other party lodged a complaint and as a result John's parole was suspended on December 24, 1973. On December 27th he was arrested and held in custody. Just three days later his warrant expired, his parole would have been over, he would have been a free man.

John is now back in the penitentiary, officially he is one more parole failure. The two years that he served on the street do not count, he must re-serve that time. He spent two years rebuilding his life, with less than a week to go - and for a minor incident - they wiped him out. And to compound the injustice, he is informed that the assault charge is being dropped.

* * *

committee meetings, anyone?

by r. haines

Hiya Friend - Say? - When's the 1st time you can honestly state, that you had an interesting day in jail? Well - for this writer they are indeed a rarity. Spanned over a period of many years, I can count those "rare" days on my three hands. A day in March, '74 shall be remembered so - for t'was on that day, and for that day only, that plain, average "lil ole me" had been elevated from the mere ranks - to the elite, status bearing, peer rating position of - COMMITTEE-MAN (trumpets please).

My strong sense of survival forbids me mentioning names or places. But it can be said that I attended two! - meetings. As to what purpose they were designed still remains to be a mystery. (This writer checked with another attending member and his response? A flat - I dunno!)

Structure, formality and manner must be observed if one were to pursue a career in "committee attending". Before your reporter lists his "3 Commandments for successful committee attendance" - One must be aware of the time slot.

Friday afternoons are traditional "committee days" (C.A. days) If you ever approached and asked to attend a meeting on any other day - "beware" - its probably important (but thats extremely remote, cause if it is important, no one is going to solicit your presence anyway!

O.K. all you would be "committee attenders" lets run thru the almighty "3 commandments" - space does not allow me to elaborate too fully - very briefly then: (trumpets please)

3 COMMANDMENTS IN COMMITTEE ATTENDANCE:

- (1) Always - under arm, tote an abundance of paper, any kind - old editions of War Cry, parole revokation slips, your 3 best Dear Johns even a roll of you "know what"? Flattened out - as long as its paper!) Also - a minimum of 5 ball points (dry or wet?) - 1 dull

pencil (no eraser - your image is mistakeless) and finally one Toastmasters pen, prominently displayed (they can be rented at the "image shop" moderate rates).

- (2) Always - mask yourself facially in a serious sympathetic expression (to attain this just recall the overwhelming feeling of dismay when the judge sayeth - "and I sentence you to---") good, now practice that! Now - learn to stutter, cough, gurgle, carress the bridge of your nose, lite a smoke, shuffle your papers, arch the left eyebrow, pull your right ear lobe and turn violently in your seat - All at the same time!!! but - - never, never, never watch the speaker - that friends is a no - no.

- (3) Always - wear a watch. Beg, borrow or (now in here we'll just stik with those two) but a watch is your most important weapon. Wear it prominently and every 2 2/3 minutes (160 secs) elevate your wrist and continue all the gestures contained in commandment #2 - repeat until the meeting has been adjourned.

By following the afore mentioned instructions carefully and precisely, you too can join the ranks of the elite (Committee Attenders!!)

But do bear in mind - I only said it was "interesting" not worthwhile.

Cribbage anyone?

* * *

Remember a rolling moss shall gather no stones. So it is written.

* * *

A stitch in nine saves time.

* * *

crime meeting

by I. Hewitt

On Saturday, March 23rd, The Manitoba Society of Criminology held a Seminar in Stony Mountain Institution's Chapel. The slated topic was "AFTER CARE - WHERE DOES IT BEGIN?" Only 40 people showed up, including 14 inmates who were invited as guests. Unfortunately the day was extremely cold, and no doubt this accounted for the small turn out. The morning panel was chaired by D. Rempel (Parole.) Other members sitting on the panel were E. Pope (Police), D. Wigington (Parole), R. Trudel (Judge), Mr. M. Franks (inmate), D. Lawrence (Director-Prov. Institution), and A. Bell (Chaplain).

Dave Remple opened the Seminar by welcoming the individuals in attendance. He indicated that agencies responsible for the rehabilitation of inmates are gradually becoming larger - they are involving themselves in more and more areas. He praised the many self help groups. Before calling upon the next panel member he expressed confidence in the Regional Boards and indicated that rehabilitation is now moving in the right direction.

Each panel member was then given 15 minutes to state his opinion on the topic. All agree that the subject was ambiguous and also that whatever the interpretation of 'after-care' might be, it should necessarily commence long before the offender is released. Although each individual made articulate presentations, those catching the most attention were:

E. Pope: The police are becoming more involved with after care. He indicated care should start at the time of arrest or at a time immediately after conviction. Although he agree that the rehabilitative services were improving, he hoped for extra effort to be made in the after care of those offenders who have repeated violent or sex crimes. "There is," he concluded,

"a dramatic need for more after care workers."

Judge Trudel: Unfortunately only those individuals who are considered newsworthy are given media attention. Judges today are coming to realize their role is greater than merely sentencing the offender and are often exercising their discretion. This has resulted in much questioning of the existing criteria for sentencing and gradual change.

D. Lawrence: Everybody has forgotten about the person on remand. When he becomes acquitted he is usually in a worse condition than an individual being released after serving his sentence. Often he is released without money, a job, or even a place to sleep. He cannot stay in a half-way house or even apply to an ex-inmate help organization; he was never convicted; therefore does not satisfy the criteria. Yet, he has become a victim. We are endeavouring to provide after care to whomever needs it. Our attempts are based on what we feel the person's needs are, and also what he tell us his needs are. The people must remember: the professional after-care worker is also a human being and sometimes he is in need of a form of after-care himself.

E. Desrochers: Meetings between the various agencies and the inmates are a positive step in the right direction. The institution is prepared to host many such meetings.

M. Franks: At present, after-care agencies are not satisfying the needs of incarcerated inmates. After long periods of incarceration the inmate becomes disillusioned and starts to escape into fantasy. Often the inmate becomes confused as to what is fantasy and what is reality.

After dinner Mr. Desrochers (Director) chaired the meeting. As in the latter part of the morning session, the afternoon was devoted to questions and statements from the floor directed to members of the panel. Often the theme of the seminar was lost and individuals began philosophizing; probably in the same manner interested parties have done throughout the past decades. Perhaps

it was a misfortune, as instead of 40 people directing their attention to a focal point and an indepth exchange, the Seminar turned into a bull-session. Several attempts were made to obtain an accurate definition of 'after-care', unhappily, no concrete interpretation was reached.

An interesting exchange was kindled by a statement from the floor. Mr. G. Dzikowics (Jake) questioned the sincerity of the various after care agencies. As an example he used the recent distortion of facts concerning the \$93,000 grant awarded to a group of inmates who wished to set up a business which would assist inmates after release. Jake indicated that if the agencies were truly concerned with the welfare of inmates they should have made public statements in support of the Manpower Grant and the project. "As it stands", said Jake, "the silence could be interpreted as a non-condemnation of the statements made by Peter Warren". He further went on to state that only the Penitentiary Services came to the assistance of the project and that the 'no-position' taken by the agencies, who should be interested, may well make the politician believe its alright to apply cancellation pressures. At this point the wife of a prominent Winnipeg business man said, "those damm politicians; some will do anything for attention!" Jake concluded his attacks by saying that the proposed Auto Body Shop Project is much larger than any one man; that the community should be made aware of this and the greater meaning of the project, namely; That 10 inmates have created 10 new jobs. Rather than taking a chance on crime again, they have banded together for mutual support while providing a much needed service to the community.

Mr. Desrochers at this point indicated that the project was not cancelled, merely being reviewed by Manpower. Several members representing the agencies indicated that they often made positive statements about the work done by inmates; the media, however, did not seem to be interested in good work - at least they never seem to print anything

positive where offenders or ex-offenders are concerned. At this point a Judge indicated that he is well aware of the sensationalism generated by Mr. Peter Warren. "In fact," he mentioned, "nothing would please me more if I could speak to Mr. Warren in my courtroom; that is, if he were before me in the docket". One interested individual stated that it is indeed unfortunate that the media has on their staff reporters who must rely on negative reporting for their audience; they, more than anyone, are responsible for bringing to surface the public's destructive impulses.

A senior member from a large Winnipeg newspaper who was present, rose to the defence of the media. He indicated that he too condemned irresponsible reporting. "His paper" he went on to state, "is concerned with reporting the news, and news is anything which is of an unusual nature." He felt that his paper reflected the facts correctly. In conclusion he indicated that in his many years of work, he has given up in trying to educate the public: they don't want to be educated.

Mr. Desrochers complimented Mr. John Harvard. "Mr. Harvard", said the Director, "came to the source to check the facts and undramatically exposed them to the public; he allowed the public to form their own opinion on the truth of the matter." Mr. Desrochers indicated that he has since spoken to Mr. Harvard and understood that the reporter (Mr. Harvard) had received many phone calls praising him for making the facts clear and for unbiased reporting.

Dr. S. Johnson, a noted criminologist, indicated the public may have over-reacted but they are not specifically against the \$93,000. In the past, grants have been given to Hippies, Yippies, and many other groups and the public is disturbed about grants in general. He went onto add that the public is not against spending money on inmates for rehabilitative purposes, they only ask that the money be spent inside the walls. "The public" he concluded, "are disturbed when rehabilitation is done close to them, in the community. They understand that money must be spent,

and unfortunately, once the man is rehabilitated, the public prefer that he be kept locked up in prison."

The general conclusion which was reached was that the public cannot be expected to accept a wide open rehabilitative program; they resist changes, even when the changes are for the better. Changes, especially where the incarcerated inmate is concerned, must be worked for slowly.

The general impression coming out of the entire Seminar; Each agency indicated that it is experiencing better communication with the others. Several of the invited inmates took issue with this, expressing that little was being done to change the inmates traditional position. The inmates indicated that "after-care" is presently an illusionary concept which does not greatly assist the average inmate. Their position, restated, was: "What good is it to the inmate if, in fact, the various agencies are enjoying a better rapport between themselves? The wall around the inmate remains solid and unchallenged."

The day could have been a more dynamic one if more people were in attendance, but, such as it was, it may have been an accomplishment. It is not meant that concrete resolutions were made; none were. A foundation, however, may have been laid. All present were in agreement: After care must come into play as close to the time of arrest or conviction as possible, and then the man must be worked with, continuously, until he is ready for integration to the community. It was also agreed that rehabilitation was not overly successful; if after care is to experience the success rehabilitation did not, the after care agencies must first understand and agree upon the needs of offenders.

Finally, the Seminar may prove to have been a failure. All is dependent on whether or not the attending agencies use the Seminar as a foundation to work closer with the inmates; to enter into more discussions for the explicit purpose of establishing what the needs are which are presently not being con-

sidered. The inmates indicated that they have always been prepared to contribute to any fact finding projects. Only from a joint effort is there any hope of putting forward the correct and necessary after-care programme.

* * *

paradox

If today is today,
Yesterday is yesterday, and
Tomorrow is tomorrow; then;
Is today the yesterday of tomorrow;
Yesterday the today of tomorrow;
Tomorrow the today of yesterday?

And; if night is night,
And day is day, and,
A day is twenty-four hours; then;
Where is the night in the day?

And; if a second is a second,
A minute a minute; and,
An hour an hour; then;
Why is a second and a minute,
Often an hour?

In all this confusion;
It seems a delusion; that;
The one who invented time;
Was a genius of crime; as;
No one stole time like he did!

by: George A. Quantrill

* * *

Mr. George Street officially retires as Chairman of the National Parole Board on April 15th.

We are wondering who the new LIBERAL chairman will be???????????

* * *

behind the scenes

The Terminator is pulled together in the library during the evenings. Usually it's a pretty serious event but occasionally a bit of foolishness creeps in the door.

On March 19th. "all that's fit to print" was being committed to paper by 90 words-a-minute Crabb, 50 words-a-minute Leishman, (who prints words?) Al Mann, and Richard Anderson who was doodling with some art work amid the clatter. As the evening drew to a close I eagerly gathered up our joint efforts; it looked like a fine nights work. Imagine my surprise when I discovered that Morley had written a four page letter to his wife, Al had been giving vent to a lyrical urge and Andy had completed a work of art that would have done justice to the centerfold of Playboy. I can't offer you Morley's letter, nor Andy's creation, but here is one of Al's efforts.

A TALE OF TWO MEN

now kenny's the editor we know
but morley keeps answering, SO?
then kenny gets hyper when morley's
on the typer and andy is screaming
LET'S GO!

when it's time for a coffee call mann
but watch when he puts in the sand
and petzold's out there without any care
just doing the best he can

Our proof-reader dave is a bug
he's driving us all to the jug
and now morley's upset and what do you bet
that kenny is up on the rug

but the issue is finally complete
and everything is really so neat
now kenny's contented and morley's demented
mann's profanity we've had to delete.

signed: someone who lived
through it all

* * *

rehabilitation?

We find in society today that humanitarianism is leading us toward a more socialistic lifestyle. In societies attempts to equalize conditions, modern man finds himself paying approximately one third of his federal taxes to welfare. Like other costs, welfare too is on the rise. The welfare dollar can be said to care for the criminal offender; not only is money spent for his upkeep, but usually the upkeep of his family comes from the same coffer. It stands to reason that if the offender was cured from future anti-social behavior, monies presently spent on him could be directed to the other important goals.

Criminologists and professional people concerned with the rehabilitation of convicted individuals state that eighty percent of the people in prison do not pose a violent threat to society, and should not be in prison. Instead they should be orientated into a position of social responsibility. Yet, why is it that of those who are given help and similar treatment, a high percentage return to prison? The reason for this is that the parole system is not structured to properly deal with the convict on parole. The obstacle for success lies in the fact that in order to be put on a reorientation program, you must first come to prison and prove yourself in the prison society.

When public punishment was eliminated, and replaced by penal institutions, it was done because a religious group, the Quakers, discerned it a more humanitarian way of treating criminals. Instead of tying a man to a stake and giving him a just amount of lashes, the man was put into a cell and left to think about his behaviour. Now we practice imprisonment or institutionalization as primarily a purpose of isolation with some intention of

treatment.

Most of the people in prison today have a record of deviation leading from their youth. We find upon close scrutiny that most convicted people have spent time in punitive institutions since their teenage years, or earlier.

When the youth first encounters crime and is sent away to a boys home or juvenile penal camp, he is put into a socialistic environment where all responsibilities are removed from him except good behaviour. He or she is fed promptly and consistently, laundry is provided without personal involvement, usually he is deterred from any type of material drive. The individual becomes conditioned to this lifestyle and after a period of time comes to expect reward without first putting forth effort. Upon release the youth is expected to behave in a satisfactory manner and expected to contribute to his or her social environment. However, because of status and resentment of imprisonment, the youth becomes recalcitrant and may strike back by committing another crime. This can become a cycle and eventually the youth becomes an adult ward of a government penal institution. The need for readjustment is real and immediate, and the sooner we realize that man is motivated by competition, territory and status, the sooner we can eliminate not only the burdens of taxes on the taxpayer (which could be used for better public facilities, or a higher income), but also for the convicted individual's life in relation to purpose and productivity. The people of our society, must endeavour to alter the social stagnancy of the convict cycle so that a man or woman can claim equal status in relation to social, individual, and economic responsibility. This can be accomplished not by isolating, but integrating those eighty percent into the community: thus allowing them to manipulate their status, and to assume self-sufficiency both economically and emotionally.

* * *

March 21

Hi:

The Halfway Homes were asked to submit an article to the Terminator and I thought that the only article that would make sense in this situation would be one written by residents themselves. And so, here are the viewpoints of two of our residents. (They were really pleased and willing to do this for the Terminator).

Perhaps at the end of these statements a sentence could be added.

If you would like to find out more about the Halfway Homes and meet the people involved, we hold a general meeting at Stony's Chapel on the first Thursday of every month at 7:30 p.m.

Thanks. Keep up the good work.

Cheers!

Gail Krotz

* * *

The Terminator:

To those men who want to find a place where they can come down after their pen trip and who want to find a new level to begin again, I can only suggest one of the halfway houses. It offers all the advantages of freedom while establishing a controlling factor in an informal way. An Inmate inside thinks of the halfway houses in the same way as he thinks of CRC, where there are passes to go in or out, rules and punishments. This view couldn't be more wrong. The doors are never locked and the atmosphere is good and homelike. Such terms as visits, rules, duties etc. are, in my mind, too harsh to use in regard to the homes.

Just as water will always find its own level if left in peace, so a con can find his true level if he can sit down, outside the walls, and make his plans in the setting of reality. Most plans made inside turn out to be unfeasible because, in there, your perspective is distorted and reality does not come into the picture. I had most of my dreams and schemes fall in very quickly, and consider myself extremely fortunate that I had a place to collapse into to rebuild again instead of going back inside the walls.

Here I don't need immediate money to live and so am under no pressure to get it quickly. I can take my time and find a job and can choose the kind I want. I'm not worried where the next meal is coming from, and need to have no commitments to anyone but myself.

I have often been asked why I'm staying here voluntarily, and instead of having to hunt for words to explain, I have brought a few people over to show them why.

George Swanton.

* * *

poet's corner

SOMETIMES FOR THE TRUTH

The urge was there.
That caveman impulsiveness of pulling hair
and retreating to the darkest of all caves
to consummate our attraction. That mispronunciation
of love and friendship . . .
That likely utterance of a usefulness.

And you thought I was staring.
Like an owl searching for that final lingering sight
before his eyes close to a greater brightness. . .
The mingling of the eyes --- the enigmatic face
all lost in the parable of finding and losing
untouched photographs that blend with the grace.

That secret touching of bodies.
A carnivorous desire bound only by the vulnerability
of coincidence as perils ambush the fledgling
from branch to branch....the affair was illicit.

We must continue to search.
For those things which are important and individual
And each idiosyncrasy explored .. those tiny clues
and sweeping gestures will lead us to the truth.

S. Allan Mann 73

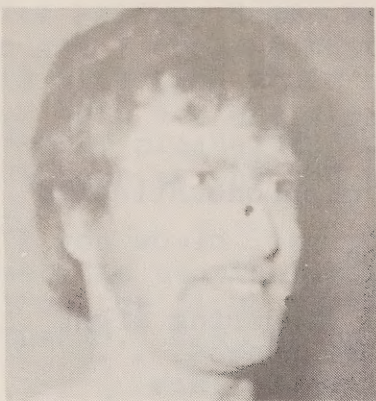
* * *

"S L E E P "

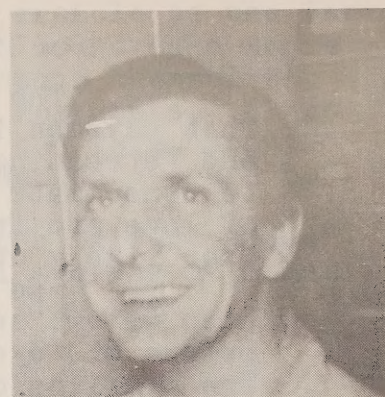
Sleep is a period of meditation
That causes my mind to wander
Over the previous years
And possibly of things to be
But when that slumber is finished
I rise to another eventful day
Accompanied by sorrowful tears
For in sleep only do these things I see.

S. Allan Mann

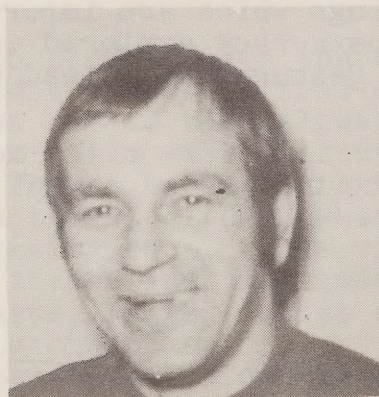
* * *



George Plante
(Sports)



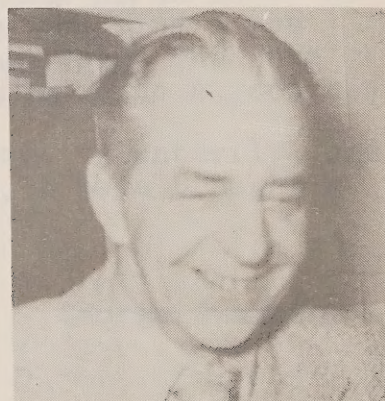
Morley Crabb
(Assoc. Editor)



Robert Haines



Mr. Al. Hickey
V & C Head



B. Thorgrimson
Librarian

habeas corpus

On Friday April 5th, a man was released from this institution. That in itself is not significant, what is significant is the manner in which he was released.

As a parolee he had been returned to prison under suspension, the suspension continued for a number of weeks. The legal trickery here lies in the fact that had the board revoked his parole he would have been credited with his "good time" and released. But by keeping him on suspension the board claimed that his earned good time could not be applied to his sentence. His position was that he was being held illegally, he engaged a lawyer and a writ of habeas Corpus was filed to contest his imprisonment. The writ was to be heard on Monday April 7th.; the board beat him to the punch and released him on Friday April 5th.

This is an old familiar story. Over the years we have seen many men file writs against the parole board when they felt that they were being denied due process. Almost without exception the board has released the individual rather than have their hand forced in a court of law.

There seems to be an obvious conclusion here. If the parole board's original position was valid then they are honor bound to defend that position. If, on the other hand their position was illegal - as capitulation would suggest, then we must acknowledge that they are bending the law to suit their needs. It is frightening to contemplate that the board acts in a manner diametrically opposed to their intended function. The parole board was established to release men from prison. When they can exercise such authority that they can reach into prison, and deny men the good time that they have earned, then we say they have gone much too far. They are working opposite to their intended function.

Ed.

* * * * *

social

On Sunday April 7th the inmates of this institution hosted two socials: One during the afternoon for the children in the chapel and a dance social in the gym in the evening. The kiddies had a fine afternoon with lots of hot dogs, pop and ice cream. Felix Koch entertained with some pretty nifty magic tricks.

For the evening social two local bands provided the entertainment. The Brothers of Darkness led off followed by The Hobos. Both bands provided an enjoyable brand of entertainment, they had a good balance of song

For those of us who suffered with the imports at New Years we thoroughly enjoyed the music that the fellows served up. The dance floor was kept busy and that is the best measure of what the boys in the bands are doing.

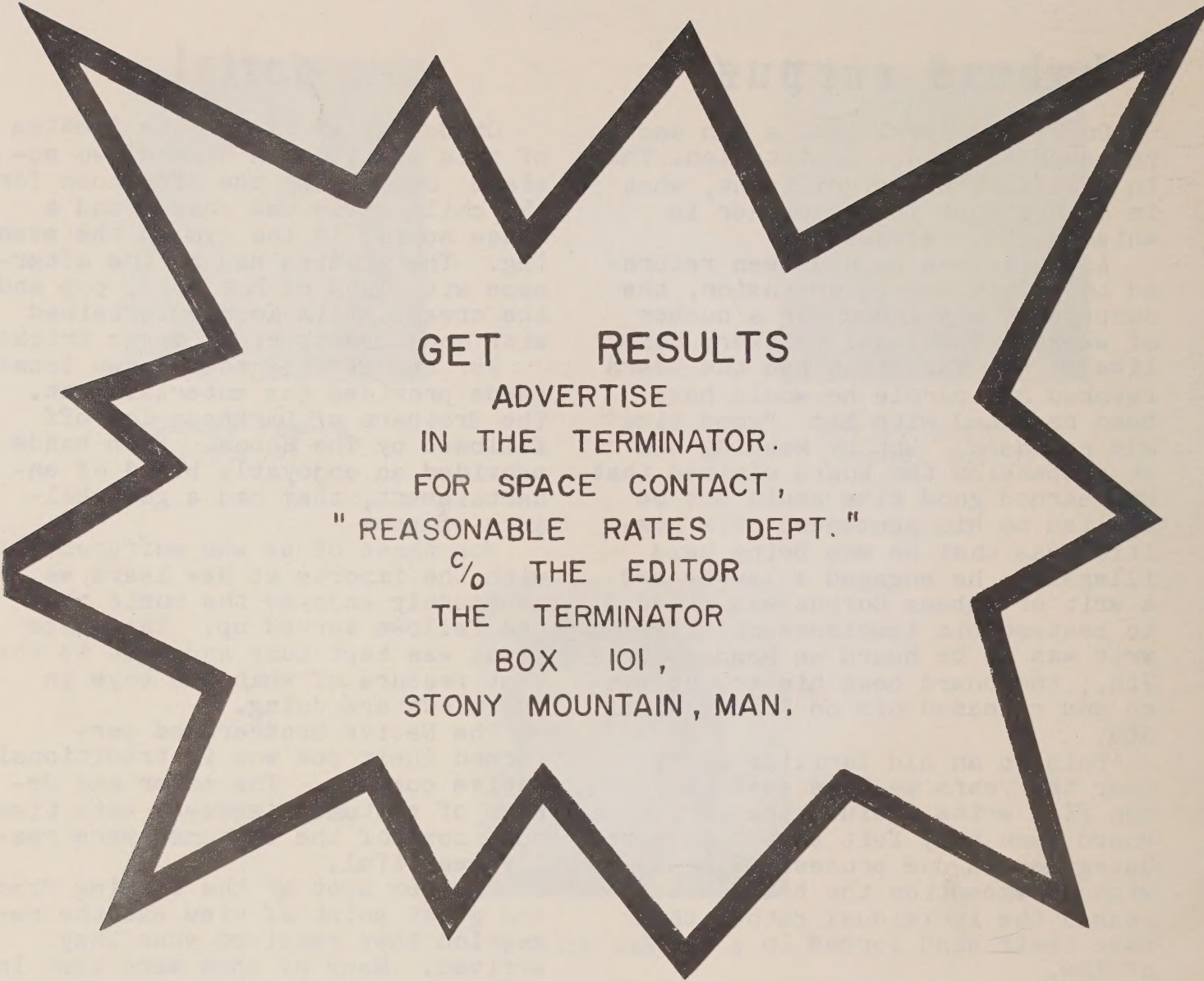
The Native Brotherhood performed their pow wow in traditional native costume. The color and design of costumes improves each time out, some of the costumes were really beautiful.

The low spot of the evening from the guest point of view was the reception they received when they arrived. Many of them were kept in a line up for almost an hour as they were electronically searched. The end of the line was out in the cold night air, a rather bad way to treat women in light evening clothes.

Due to the success of the last two socials and the demonstrated responsibility of all concerned we hope that custody will take note and assure that visitors will not encounter undue aggravation in the future.

Master of ceremonies for the evening was the very capable Tex Mallette.

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